

**TITLE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF TUBAL
PATENCY IN FEMALE INFERTILITY BETWEEN
MR HYSTEROSALPHINGOGRAPHY AND CONVENTIONAL HSG
WITH DIAGNOSTIC LAPAROSCOPY AS GOLD STANDARD**

AUTHORS: Dr. M.S Fouzal Hithaya, (Post Graduate)

Dr. J. Devimeenal , M.D., DMRD., DNB.,FRCR(Professor & HOD)

INSTITUTION: Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Chennai – 10

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the diagnostic accuracy of dynamic MRI Hysterosalpingography in identifying tubal patency in female infertility and to compare with conventional HSG with diagnostic hysteroscopy as gold standard.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A prospective study with a study period of 6 months and sample size of 40. The patients were subjected to dynamic MR HSG during the preovulatory period. The patients were subsequently subjected to conventional HSG .If tubes were found to be blocked the patients were subjected to diagnostic laparoscopy in the next cycle,

and if patent after an interval of three months if there is failure of conception within that period.

RESULTS:

24 patients had bilateral tubal spill and the same was confirmed with Conventional HSG and DL. 3 patients had unilateral and 13 with bilateral block in MRHSG. 12 patients had bilateral block in conventional HSG where as 1 patient with bilateral block in MRI was found to have unilateral block in conventional method. Rest of the cases was concurrent in both the methods. In DL out of the 16 patients, 7 had unilateral block and 9 had bilateral block. There was no statistical difference between MRHSG and conventional HSG. The diagnostic accuracy and specificity of MRHSG was 98.75% , 98% comparing with Conventional HSG and 95%, 92.7% comparing with DL.

CONCLUSION:

M RI pelvis is an evitable tool in infertility evaluation. MRHSG can be added with it which has the advantage of avoiding radiation exposure to the reproductive organs and has same efficacy as conventional HSG.